LIBRARY
U.S.D.A.
SERIAL RECORD
SEPARATE 69 D.

S. R. A.—B. E. P. Q. No. 153 Issued March 1943

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1942

E.A.N

CONTENTS

	Page
Quarantine and other official announcements	73
Announcement relating to black stem rust quarantine (No. 38)	73
Administrative instructions; classification of barberry and mahonia plants (B. E. P. Q. 385, third revision)	73
Announcements relating to gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (No. 45)	74
Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 386, seventh revision)	74
Instructions to postmasters	76
Announcements relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72)	76
White-fringed beetle quarantine revised (press notice)	76
Revision of quarantine and regulations effective December 28, 1942	77
Notice to general public through newspapers	84
White-fringed beetle regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 485, eleventh revision)	84
Announcement relating to Mexican border regulations	85
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 50757)	85
Miscellaneous items	85
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Argentina (B. E. P. Q. 426, supplement No. 7)	85
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, British Congo (B. E. P. Q. 448, supplement No. 1)	86
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations	86
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products	93
Plants and plant products addressed to places in California	93
California State plant quarantine modified	94
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act	94
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	96

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

B. E. P. Q. 385, Third Revision Effective December 15, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—BLACK STEM RUST (QUARANTINE NO. 38)

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; CLASSIFICATION OF BARBERRY AND MAHONIA PLANTS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Under this revision of Circular B. E. P. Q. 385, two species of barberries, *Berberis aemulans* and *B. dictyophylla* var. *albicaulis*, have been removed from the list of species which may be shipped into or between the protected States, inasmuch as recent tests have shown that both *aemulans* and *dictyophylla* are susceptible to the black stem rust. *B. bealei* (Mahonia) has been added to the permitted list. The range of this species for satisfactory cultivation, however, is practically limited to the area south of the protected States.

Other modifications in the circular are concerned only with improved nomenclature, *B. thunbergii pluriflora* having been eliminated from paragraph (A) for the reason that it is not in reality a different variety of Japanese barberry; *B. thunbergii pluriflora erecta* has been changed to *B. thunbergi* f. *erecta;* and *B. diversifolia* has been eliminated from paragraph (B) because it is a synonym for *Mahonia aquifolium.*

§ 301.38a. *Administrative instructions; classification of barberry and mahonia plants.*—The rules and regulations supplemental to § 301.38 [Notice of Quarantine No. 38, revised, on account of the black-stem rust, effective September 1, 1937] provide that no plants, cuttings, stocks, scions, buds, fruits, seeds, or other plant parts capable of propagation, of the genera *Berberis, Mahonia,* or *Mahoberberis,* "shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State of the continental United States or from the District of Columbia into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, nor from any one of said protected States into any other protected State, unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except that no restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement either of Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation." (See paragraph (a) of regulation 2 (§ 301.38–2 (a)).)

The protected States referred to under paragraph (B) are the 17 barberry eradication States named in the regulation quoted above. Barberry and mahonia plants other than those listed in paragraphs (A) and (B) following may not be shipped interstate into any of the protected States.

(A) BARBERRIES WHICH MAY BE SHIPPED INTERSTATE TO ANY STATE WITHOUT PERMIT OR RESTRICTION

Berberis thunbergi, B. thunbergi var. *atropurpurea, B. thunbergi* var. *maximowiczi, B. thunbergi* var. *minor, B. thunbergi* f. *erecta.*

(B) BARBERRIES WHICH MAY BE SHIPPED INTO OR BETWEEN PROTECTED STATES UNDER FEDERAL PERMIT

Berberis aquifolium (*Mahonia*), *B. bealei* (*Mahonia*), *B. beaniana, B. buxifolia, B. candidula, B. chenaulti* (hybrid), *B. circumserrata, B. concinna, B. darwini, B. edgeworthiana, B. gagnepaini, B. gilgiana, B. julianae, B. koreana, B. mentorensis, B. nervosa* (*Mahonia*), *B. potanini, B. repens* (*Mahonia*), *B. sanguinea, B. sargentiana, B. stenophylla* (hybrid), *B. triacanthophora, B. verruculosa.*

Application for permits should be addressed to the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(7 CFR § 301.38–2; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3d day of December 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register December 10, 1942, 11:06 a. m.; 7 F. R. 10305.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

B. E. P. Q. 386 (7th revision) Effective November 20, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

This revision of circular B. E. P. Q. 386 adds to the list of articles exempted from certification requirements, exfoliated or expanded vermiculite when packaged

in closed containers, salal (known to the trade as lemon) cuttings, for ornamental use, and sawdust and shavings produced under certain prescribed conditions and so identified.

Wintergreen cuttings have been more specifically classified as to species.

§ 301.45a *Administrative instructions; articles exempted from restrictions.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.45, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (notice of Quarantine No. 45, on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth), the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine, effective November 20, 1942.

Acacia cuttings for ornamental use (*Acacia* spp.).

Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.

Birch slabs for use as post cards.

Birch bark when waxed, polished, or otherwise treated to adequately eliminate all risk of transmitting infestation and when used in the manufacture of novelties.

Box shooks, when newly manufactured and planed on four sides.

Boxwood cuttings and branches for ornamental use (*Buxus sempervirens*).

Cable reels, when newly manufactured and empty.

California peppertree cuttings and branches for ornamental use (*Schinus molle*).

Clubmoss (sometimes called "ground pine") (*Lycopodium* spp.).

Cuttings of woody plants that have been grown in the greenhouse throughout the year, when labeled on the outside of the container to show that the contents were greenhouse grown.

Eucalyptus cuttings and branches for ornamental use (*Eucalyptus globulus*).

Evergreen smilax (*Smilax lanceolata*).

Fuchsia (*Fuchsia* spp.).

Galax (*Galax aphylla*).

Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.).

Heather cuttings for ornamental use (*Erica* spp., *Calluna* spp.).

Heliotrope (*Heliotropium* spp.).

Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container.

Jerusalem-cherry (*Solanum capsicastrum, S. pseudocapsicum, S. hendersoni*).

Leaves of deciduous or evergreen trees that have been treated or dyed.

Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens, Viscum album*, etc.

Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).

Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).

Salal, known to the trade as lemon cuttings, for ornamental use (*Gaultheria shallon*).

Sawdust that has been (1) produced in established, nonportable, commercial sawmills from boards or other timber previously sawed four sides, (2) subsequently blown through an air-blast conveyor line having a minimum length of 50 feet and at least one 45° or sharper angle, (3) protected from infestation prior to shipment, and (4) identified as specified below.

Shavings that have been either (1) produced by planers having 6 or more blades, or (2) blown through an air-blast conveyor line having a minimum length of 50 feet and at least one 45° or sharper angle; and in either case protected from infestation prior to shipment, and identified as specified below.

Invoices and waybills covering bulk carload or less-than-carload shipments of sawdust or shavings meeting these conditions for exemption shall bear thereon a notation to the effect that:

"The consignor guarantees that the contents of this shipment have been produced under conditions which entitle the material to exemption as specified in the Federal gypsy moth quarantine regulations or administrative instructions thereto."

Strawberry plants (*Fragaria* spp.).

Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).

Verbena (*Verbena* spp.).

Vermiculite (variously termed zonolite or mica-gro) when exfoliated or expanded and when packaged in closed containers.

Wintergreen for ornamental use (*Gaultheria procumbens, Pyrola* spp.). See also Salal.

Wood flour, pulverized wood, or ground wood sawdust, when processed by screening or sifting through a screen of at least 30 meshes per inch.

These instructions supersede the list of exempted articles contained in B. E. P. Q. 386, 6th revision, which became effective October 10, 1941.

(7 CFR 301.45; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 17th day of November 1942.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register November 25, 1942, 11:00 a. m.; 7 F. R. 9828.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 28, 1942.

MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS OF GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 45)

The notice of this Bureau appearing in the POSTAL BULLETIN of October 20, 1941, and on pages 23 and 24 of the November 1941 Supplement to the Postal Guide is amended by adding the following to the list of articles exempted from plant quarantine restrictions imposed under Quarantine Order No. 45 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination:

Salal, known to the trade as lemon cuttings, for ornamental use (*Gaultheria shallon*).

Sawdust and shavings when accompanied with a statement to the effect that: "The consignor guarantees that the contents of this shipment have been produced under conditions which entitle the material to exemption as specified in the Federal gypsy moth quarantine regulations or administrative instructions thereto."

Vermiculite (variously termed zonolite or mica-gro) when exfoliated or expanded and when packaged in closed containers.

Wintergreen for ornamental use (*Gaultheria procumbens, Pyrola* spp.).

Postmasters will please correct their list of exempted articles and be governed accordingly. (See par. 1, sec. 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, and article 62 (c), p. 24, of the current Postal Guide, Part I.)

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE REVISED

[Press notice]

DECEMBER 31, 1942.

Quarantine and regulations against the white-fringed beetle have been revised (effective December 28, 1942) the Department of Agriculture said today.

First found in the United States in 1936 in the Gulf coast area, white-fringed beetles are potentially serious agricultural pests of South American origin. The larvae or grubs live in the soil, where they feed on and destroy the roots of such important food, feed, and fiber crops as peanuts, cotton, and corn. While the adult beetles are less destructive to crops than the grubs, they feed on a great variety of plants and cause some damage.

Extensive efforts to suppress beetle populations and prevent damage by this new pest are conducted cooperatively by the Department and the States. Federal and State quarantines are enforced to prevent spread of the pest to other States and to uninfested parts of the States in which the beetle has been found.

The regulations were revised because of the discovery of white-fringed beetle infestations during the past summer and fall in the vicinity of Wilmington and

other places in New Hanover County, N. C., as well as in the vicinity of Goldsboro, Wayne County, and in parts of Pender County.

The area regulated by the quarantine is now extended to include parts of these counties and also several areas in Alabama and Mississippi in which infestations of the beetles have been found since the quarantine and regulations were last revised. These include part of Lowndes County, Ala., and part of Jefferson Davis County, Miss. Minor additions to the quarantined area are made in Dallas County, Ala., and in six Mississippi counties. No change is made in the regulated areas in Florida and Louisiana.

Articles brought under restriction for the first time include bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, and moss and gravel. Other restricted articles and materials that must be certified for movement interstate from the regulated areas to points outside include soil, nursery stock, hay, potatoes, scrap metal, implements, forest products, and building materials.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE (QUARANTINE NO. 72)

REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 28, 1942

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

See 31 257

This revision of the quarantine and regulations is made principally because of the discovery during the past summer and fall of white-fringed beetle infestations in North Carolina in the vicinity of Wilmington and other places in New Hanover County, in the vicinity of Goldsboro, Wayne County, and in parts of Pender County. The regulated area is extended to include parts of the above counties as well as several areas in Alabama and Mississippi in which infestations of the beetles have been found since the quarantine and regulations were last revised. Brought within the regulated area for the first time are part of Lowndes County, Ala., and part of Jefferson Davis County, Miss. Minor additions to the regulated areas are made in Dallas County, Ala., and Forrest, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Pearl River, and Stone Counties, Miss.

All restricted articles are placed under quarantine throughout the year because of seasonal variation in the development of the pests in the different areas, the differences in the life history and habits of the various species, and other biological factors. However, the quarantine provides for modification of certification requirements as to articles, seasons, or areas through administrative instructions issued from time to time by the Chief of the Bureau when in his judgment no hazard of dissemination of the beetles is presented by such modification. Articles brought under restriction for the first time in this revision include gravel, moss, and bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants. Peanut shells are no longer restricted by these regulations.

Minor modifications have been made in regulations pertaining to limited permits (paragraph (*b*) of § 301.72–5) and to the cleaning of railway cars (§ 301.72–8).

Arrangements for inspection of the restricted articles may be made by addressing the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 989, Gulfport, Miss., or other field offices listed in the administrative instructions.

DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Secretary of Agriculture, having given the public hearing required by law and having determined that it was necessary to quarantine the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi to prevent the spread of infestations of introduced species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, on December 14, 1938, pro-

mulgated Notice of Quarantine 301.72, part 301, chapter III, title 7, effective January 15, 1939, with regulations supplemental thereto, and revision thereof, effective on and after May 9, 1942, governing the movement of live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development and carriers thereof. The Secretary of Agriculture, having given a further public hearing in the matter, has determined that it is necessary to revise further the quarantine and regulations for the purpose of quarantining the State of North Carolina because of the discovery of substantial infestations of the white-fringed beetle therein.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161) and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141, 143), the subpart entitled "White-fringed Beetle" of part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72] is hereby revised effective December 28, 1942, to read as follows:

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

(QUARANTINE NO. 72)

Authority: §§ 301.72 to 301.72–9 (a), inclusive (except § 301.72–2a), issued under sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C., 1940 ed. 161. § 301.72–2a issued under sec. 1, 33 Stat. 1269; 7 U. S. C., 1940 ed. 141. § 301.72–9 (b) issued under sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270; 7 U. S. C., 1940 ed. 143.

§ 301.72 *Notice of quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina to prevent the spread of dangerous infestations of introduced species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, and under authority contained in the aforesaid Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141, 143), the Secretary of Agriculture prescribes regulations. Hereafter the following articles (as specifically named in the regulations supplemental hereto, in modifications thereof, or in administrative instructions as provided in the regulations supplemental hereto), which are capable of carrying the aforesaid insect infestations, viz, (1) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; (2) soil independent of, or in connection with, nursery stock, plants, or other products; or (3) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72–3; or (4) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, shall not be transported by any person, firm, or corporation from any quarantined State into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to such areas, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, in the quarantined States, as, in his judgment, shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the said pest or pests. Any such limitation shall be conditioned, however, upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing the control of the intrastate movement of the restricted articles and enforcing such other control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of said insect infestation: *And provided further*, That whenever, in any year, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

REGULATIONS

Meaning of Terms

§ 301.72–1 *Definitions.*—(*a*) *The pests.*—Species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development.

(*b*) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of § 301.72, as revised.

(*c*) *Restricted articles.*—Products or articles of any character whatsoever, the interstate movement of which is restricted by the provisions of the white-fringed beetle quarantine, and the regulations supplemental thereto.

(*d*) *Nursery stock.*—Forest, field, and greenhouse-grown annual or perennial plants, for planting purposes .

(*e*) *Inspector.*—Duly authorized Federal plant-quarantine inspector.

(*f*) *Certificate.*—An approved document, issued by an inspector, authorizing the movement of restricted articles from the regulated areas.

(*g*) *Limited permit.*—An approved document, issued by an inspector, to allow controlled movement of noncertified articles to designated and authorized destinations for processing or other restricted handling.

(*h*) *Administrative instructions.*—Documents issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine relating to the enforcement of the quarantine.

(*i*) *Infested or infestation.*—Infested by white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development. (See (*a*) above.)

(*j*) *Infested area.*—That portion of the regulated area in which infestation exists, or in the vicinity of which infestation is known to exist under such conditions as to expose the area to infestation by natural spread of beetles, as determined by an authorized inspector.

Areas Under Regulation

§ 301.72–2. *Regulated areas.*—The following counties, parishes, cities, and towns, or parts thereof, as described, are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas:

Alabama.—In Conecuh County: W⅔ T. 5 N., R. 9 E., and all of those portions of Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E. lying in Conecuh County; *in Covington County:* Secs. 30 and 31, T. 2 N., R. 18 E.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 2 N., R. 17 E.; T. 1 N., Rs. 17 and 18 E. and SE ¼ T. 1 N., R. 16 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line; also all the town of Opp; *in Dallas County:* That area included within a boundary beginning on the Southern Ry., where it crosses Bougechitto Creek; thence SW. along the Southern Ry. to Caine Creek; thence SE. along Caine Creek to its intersection with Bougechitto Creek; thence northward along Bougechitto Creek to the starting point; all of Tps. 13 and 14 N., R. 11 E., and secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, T. 14 N., R. 10 E.; *in Escambia County:* Secs. 32, 33, and 34, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., including all of the town of Flomaton; *in Geneva County:* Secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 1 N., R. 19 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 21 and 28, T. 6 N., R. 19 W.; *in Lowndes County:* W⅔ T. 14 N., R. 12 E.; *in Mobile County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the eastern boundary of the city limits of Mobile, if extended northward, would intersect the northern boundary of S⅓ T. 3 S., R. 1 W.; thence west to Chickasaw Creek; thence northwestward along Chickasaw Creek to Eight-Mile Creek; thence westerly along Eight-Mile Creek to the western boundary of R. 1 W.; thence south to Eslava Creek; thence easterly along Eslava Creek to the city limits of Mobile; thence southeasterly following the city limits east, south, east, and north to the starting point, including all of Blakeley Island and the city of Mobile; also that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where old Highway 90 crosses Fowl River; thence southwestward along old Highway 90 to its junction with the Alabama-Mississippi State line; thence south along the Alabama-Mississippi State line to the southern boundary of N⅓ T. 7 S., R. 4 W.; thence east to the SE. corner sec. 9, T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; thence north to the NE. corner, sec. 4, T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; thence east to the point where the south boundary of T. 6 S. intersects Fowl River; thence northwestward along Fowl River

to the starting point; *in Monroe County:* W⅓ T. 8 N., all of T. 9 N. and the S½ T. 10 N., all in R. 9 E.; S½ T. 10 N., all of Tps. 7, 8, and 9 N., R. 8 E., and those portions of Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E. lying in Monroe County; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 7 N., R. 7 E., and secs. 1 and 2, T. 6 N., R. 7 E.; *in Wilcox County:* N½ T. 10 N. and S½ T. 11 N., R. 9 E., and secs. 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 17, T. 11 N., R. 9 E.

Florida.—In Escambia County: All that part lying south of the northern boundary of T. 1 N., including all of the city of Pensacola, and that part of the county north of the southern boundary of T. 5 N. and east of the western boundary of R. 31 W.; *in Okaloosa County:* T. 5 N., R. 22 W., and secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 5 N., R. 23 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 3 N., R. 23 W., including all of the town of Crestview; and secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, T. 3 N., R. 24 W.; *in Walton County:* T. 5 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W., and secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; also secs. 1 to 24, inclusive, T. 4 N., R. 19 W.

Louisiana.—All of Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, and all of Saint Bernard Parish; *in East Baton Rouge Parish:* All of T. 7 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E. and 1 W., including all of the city of Baton Rouge; *in Iberia Parish:* All of secs. 24, 37, 38, 39, 53, 55, and 56, T. 13 S., R. 5 E., and secs. 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, T. 13 S., R. 6 E.; *in Jefferson Parish:* That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S.; *in Plaquemines Parish:* That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 15 and 16 S.; *in Saint Tammany Parish:* All of secs. 38, 39, and 40, T. 7 S., R. 11 E., and secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.

Mississippi.—In Covington County: All of secs. 28, 29, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; *in Forrest County:* All that portion of T. 5 N., R. 13 W. lying west of Leaf River; E⅔ T. 5 N., R. 14 W. and secs. 5 and 8, T. 5 N., R. 14 W.; all of T. 4 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W., lying west of Leaf River, and that portion of T. 3 N., R. 12 W., lying south and west of Leaf River; that portion of T. 3 N., R. 13 W., lying east of U. S. Highway 49, and that portion of T. 2 N., R. 12 W. lying east of U. S. Highway 49; and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, and 11 and those portions of secs. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 lying north of Black Creek in T. 1 N., R. 12 W.; and E⅚ T. 1 S., R. 12 W.; *in Harrison County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at the NW. corner sec. 26, T. 4 S., R. 12 W., thence south to the NW. corner sec. 14, T. 6 S., R. 12 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 16, T. 6 S., R. 12 W.; thence south to the intersection with Wolf River; thence southwesterly along Wolf River to Saint Louis Bay; thence south along the east shore of Saint Louis Bay to the Mississippi Sound; thence eastward along the Mississippi Sound to a point of intersection with the Bay of Biloxi; thence westerly along the Bay of Biloxi to the SE. corner sec. 17, T. 7 S., R. 10 W.; thence north along the section line to the NE. corner sec. 5, T. 7 S., R. 10 W.; thence west along the section line to Biloxi River; thence northwestward along Biloxi River to the intersection of the east line of sec. 5, T. 6 S., R. 11 W.; thence north to the Stone County line; thence west to the starting point including all properties extending over or into the Mississippi Sound and the Bay of Biloxi; *in Hinds County:* E½ T. 6 N., R. 3 W., and W⅓ T. 6 N., R. 2 W.; *in Jackson County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 19, T. 7 S., R. 5 W. intersects Escatawpa River; thence west along said river to the Pascagoula River; thence south along the Pascagoula River to the township line between Tps. 7 and 8 S.; thence east to the SE. corner sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 5 W.; thence north to the starting point; all that portion of T. 7 S., R. 9 W. lying in Jackson County and the W⅔ Tps. 7 and 8 S., R. 8 W.; *in Jefferson Davis County:* Secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 7 N., R. 19 W.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 8 N., R. 19 W.; sec. 31, T. 8 N., R. 18 W., and secs. 6 and 7, T. 7 N., R. 18 W., including all of the town of Prentiss; *in Jones County:* Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18, T. 8 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 13, 14, 24, 25, 35, and 36, T. 9 N., R. 12 W.; those portions of secs. 23 and 26, T. 9 N., R. 12 W., lying east of Tallahoma Creek; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, T. 8 N., R. 12 W.; secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 6 N., R. 13 W., and those portions of secs. 28 and 33, T. 6 N., R. 13 W., lying west of Leaf River; *in Lamar County:* All of the town of Purvis; all of secs. 35 and 36, T. 1 N., R. 15 W.; sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 14 W., and secs. 1 and 2, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; *in Pearl River County:* All that area included within a boundary beginning at a point at the northern city limits of Poplarville in sec. 19, T. 2 S., R. 15 W. on the New Orleans and Northeastern R. R.; thence northeasterly along said rail-

road to a point where it intersects the south line of sec. 15, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence east to the SE. corner sec. 14, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence north to the Lamar County line; thence west and north along said county line to the NW. corner sec. 4, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence south to the NW. corner sec. 16, T. 1 S., R. 15. W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 18, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence south to the NW. corner sec. 18, T. 2 S., R. 15 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 13, T. 2 S., R. 16 W.; thence south along the section line to a point where it would intersect the line of the northern boundary of Poplarville if extended westward; thence east along this line to the starting point; all of T. 5 S., R. 16 W., and the E½ of T. 5 S., R. 17 W. *in Stone County*: W⅓ Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 11 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, T. 4 S., R. 11 W.; E⅓ T. 2 S., R. 12 W., and secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, T. 2 S., R. 12 W.; E⅓ T. 3 S., R. 12 W.; and secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.

North Carolina.—In New Hanover County: The city of Wilmington; Cape Fear Township; all that part of Hartnett Township lying west of the Wrightsboro-Winter Park Road, including all of the town of Winter Park; and that part of Masonboro Township north of the new road between Sunset Park and Winter Park; *in Pender County:* Townships of Burgaw, Caswell, and Rocky Point and that part of Columbia Township lying south of an imaginary straight line drawn east and west across the township to connect the northern boundaries of Burgaw and Caswell Townships; *in Wayne County:* Goldsboro Township.

Articles Prohibited Movement

§ 301.72–2a. *Beetles prohibited shipment.*—The interstate shipping of living white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, whether moved independent of or in connection with any other article, is prohibited, except as provided in paragraph (*b*) of § 301.72–9.

Articles Restricted Movement

§ 301.72–3. *Restricted articles.*—Except as provided in administrative instructions, the interstate movement of the following articles from any regulated area is regulated throughout the year:

(a) Soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, or muck, whether moved independent of, or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.
(b) Compost, manure, moss, and leafmold.
(c) Nursery stock.
(d) Grass sod.
(e) Potatoes.
(f) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants.
(g) Hay.
(h) Peanuts in shells.
(i) Seed cotton, cottonseed, and baled cotton lint and linters.
(j) Scrap metal and junk.
(k) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.
(l) Brick, tile, stone, and cinders.
(m) Concrete slabs, pipe, and building blocks.
(n) Implements, machinery, equipment, and containers.

Conditions of Interstate Movement

§ 301.72–4. *Conditions governing interstate movement of restricted articles.*—(*a*) *Certification required.*—Restricted articles shall not be moved interstate from a regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless accompanied by a valid inspection certificate issued by an inspector: *Provided*, That certification requirements as they relate to part or all of any regulated area may be waived, during part or all of the year, by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, on his finding and giving notice thereof, in administrative instructions, that the State concerned has promulgated and enforced adequate sanitary measures on and about the premises on which restricted articles originate or are retained, or that adequate volunteer sanitary measures have been applied, or that other control or natural conditions exist which have eliminated the risk of contamination by the pests in any stage of development.

512242—43——2

(*b*) *Use of certificate on shipments.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions, every container of restricted articles moved interstate from any regulated area shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations, except that in the case of shipments in bulk, by common carrier, a master permit attached to the shipping order, manifest, or other shipping papers, will be sufficient. In the case of shipments in bulk by road vehicle other than common carrier, a master permit shall accompany the vehicle. Master permits shall accompany shipments to destination and be surrendered to consignees on delivery.

(*c*) *Movement within continuous areas unrestricted.*—No certificates are required for interstate movement of restricted articles when such movement is wholly within continuous regulated areas.

(*d*) *Articles originating outside the regulated areas.*—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of restricted articles originating outside of the regulated areas and moving through or from a regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when their identity has been maintained, and when the articles are protected, while in the regulated area, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

Conditions of Certification

§ 301.72–5. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.* (*a*) *Approved methods.*—Certificates authorizing the interstate movement of restricted articles from the regulated areas may be issued upon determination by the inspector that the articles are (1) apparently free from infestation; or (2) have been treated, fumigated, sterilized, or processed under approved methods; or (3) were grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation would be transmitted thereby: *Provided,* That certificates authorizing the interstate movement of soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, muck, or compost, originating in an infested area may be issued only when such materials have been treated or handled under methods or conditions approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(*b*) *Limited permits.*—Limited permits may be issued for the movement of noncertified restricted articles to destinations and consignees as may be authorized and designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for processing or other handling. As a condition of such authorization and designation, persons or firms shipping, receiving, or transporting such articles may be required to agree in writing to maintain such sanitary safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent movement of restricted products and cleaning of railway cars, trucks, or other vehicles used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

(*c*) *Dealer-carrier permit.*—As a condition of issuance of certificates or permits for the interstate movement of restricted articles, persons or firms engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, processing, or carrying such restricted articles originating or stored in regulated areas, may be required to execute a signed agreement stipulating that the permittee will carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions, and sanitary measures which may be deemed necessary.

Procedure for Applicants

§ 301.72–6. *Assembly of restricted articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move restricted articles, the certification of which is required, interstate from regulated areas shall make application for certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications must show the nature and quantity of articles to be moved, together with their exact location, and if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection may be required to assemble or indicate the articles to be shipped so that they may be readily examined by the inspector.

The United States Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any cost incident to inspection or treatment other than the services of the inspector.

Certificates and Permits May Be Canceled

§ 301.72–7. *Cancelation of certificates or permits.*—Certificates or permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further

certification refused whenever, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of infestation.

Cleaning of Vehicles

§ 301.72–8. *Cleaning of freight cars, trucks, and other vehicles.*—When in the judgment of the inspector a hazard of spread of infestation is presented, thorough cleaning of freight cars, trucks, and other vehicles may be required before movement interstate to points outside the regulated areas when such freight cars, trucks, or other vehicles have been used for the transportation of uncertified restricted articles within regulated areas.

Shipments for Experimental or Scientific Purposes

§ 301.72–9. (*a*) *Articles for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Articles subject to restrictions may be moved interstate for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(*b*) *Beetles for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Live white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development, may be moved interstate for scientific purposes only under conditions prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of white-fringed beetles so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Done at the city of Washington this 23rd day of December 1942.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport, from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products, or any class of stone or quarry products, or any other article of any character whatsoever, capable of carrying any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated quarantine regulations restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained at the office of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Room 6, Gates-Cook Building (Tel. 1591), P. O. Box 989, Gulfport, Miss., or through a White-fringed Beetle Inspector at one of the subsidiary offices.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Alabama: Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Montgomery.
Florida: Assistant Plant Commissioner, State Plant Board, Gainesville.
Louisiana: State Entomologist, Baton Rouge.

Mississippi: Entomologist, State Plant Board, State College.
North Carolina: State Entomologist, Raleigh.

[Copies of the foregoing quarantine were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register December 24, 1942, 2:43 p. m.; 7 F. R. 10902.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1942.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has promulgated a revision, effective on and after December 28, 1942, of the white-fringed beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 301.72) and regulations supplemental thereto. The purposes of the revision are to extend the regulated areas to include parts of the North Carolina counties of New Hanover, Pender, and Wayne, and additional infested sections in Alabama and Mississippi; to add to the list of restricted articles gravel, moss, and bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants. Peanut shells are no longer restricted.

Copies of the quarantine as revised may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Secretary.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., January 5, 1943; the Florida Times Union, Jacksonville, Fla., January 5, 1943; the News, Jackson, Miss., January 6, 1943; the Observer, Charlotte, N. C., January 5, 1943; the Times Picayune, New Orleans, La., January 6, 1943.]

B. E. P. Q. 485, Eleventh Revision Effective December 28, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

§ 301.72a *Administrative instructions; modification of certification requirements for specified articles.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.72, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle], the certification requirements are hereby modified effective December 28, 1942, through June 15, 1943, for the interstate movement of the following articles and materials enumerated in § 301.72–3:

(a) Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of the following materials under the conditions specified below:

(1) Soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, or muck, when taken from a depth of at least 2 feet below the existing surface, and when entirely free from any surface soil to a depth of 2 feet.

(2) Sand and gravel, when washed, processed, or otherwise treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(b) All certification requirements are waived for the following articles and materials when free from soil and when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector:

(1) Potatoes, except that those freshly harvested are not exempt.

(2) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, except that those freshly harvested or uncured are not exempt.

(3) Hay, except that peanut hay is not exempt.

(4) Seed cotton, cottonseed, and baled cotton lint and linters.

(5) Scrap metal and junk.

(6) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(7) Brick, tile, stone, and cinders.

(8) Concrete slabs, pipe, and building blocks.

(9) Implements, machinery, equipment, and containers.

ARTICLES REMAINING UNDER QUARANTINE

(c) Certification is required for the following articles and materials enumerated in § 301.72–3:

(1) All soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, or muck, whether moved independent of, or in connection with, or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles or things.

(2) Compost, manure, moss, and leafmold.

(3) Nursery stock.

(4) Grass sod.

(5) Potatoes, freshly harvested.

(6) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.

(7) Peanuts in the shell.

(8) Peanut hay.

This revision supersedes Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, tenth revision, which became effective August 3, 1942.

(7 C. F. R., § 301.72; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, this 23d day of December 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register December 24, 1942, 2:43 p. m.; 7 F. R. 10905.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE INSPECTION OF AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS TO RAILWAY CARS, VEHICLES, AND VARIOUS MATERIALS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO (T. D. 50757)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1942.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of the Mexican Border Regulations, approved by the Secretary of Agriculture on September 2, 1942, in pursuance of the Mexican Border Act approved January 31, 1942 (Public Law 426, 77th Congress), entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico," is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

These regulations supersede the Rules and Regulations Prohibiting the Movement of Cotton and Cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and Governing the Entry into the United States of Railway Cars and Other Vehicles, Freight, Express, Baggage, or Other Materials from Mexico at Border Points, effective July 1, 1917 ((1917) T. D. 37255), as amended January 29, 1920 (not published as a Treasury decision).

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite articles 578 (*a*) and 579 (*a*), Customs Regulations of 1937.

W. R. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the regulations.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 426, Supplement No. 7.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

OCTOBER 13, 1942.

PRINTING REQUIREMENTS ON WRAPS OF IMPORTED FRUITS ABOLISHED

A Government Decree of August 22, 1942, abolished the requirements that waterproof tissue paper wraps of imported apples, pears, oranges, tangerines,

grapefruit, and lemons must carry the name of the grower, the packing company, or the exporter, as well as the country of origin. (See page 11, B. E. P. Q. 426.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 448, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BELGIAN CONGO

NOVEMBER 30, 1942.

BANANA PLANTS—IMPORTS SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE PERMIT

The importation of cultivated or wild banana plants into the Belgian Congo has been made subject to special permit from the Governor General, on sanitary grounds, by ordinance No. 207/Agri. of July 16, 1942, published in the Bulletin Administratif du Congo Belge of July 25.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective September 1, 1937: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective September 1, 1937, the movement into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or other species of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the black stem rust of grains. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergii*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective September 29, 1938: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective September 29, 1938, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone and quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The regulated area covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective March 24, 1942: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective March 24, 1942, as amended, effective January 14, 1943, the

interstate movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective March 15, 1939: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective March 15, 1939, as amended effective February 10, 1943, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) farm products, farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 2, 1933, as amended effective October 22, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective July 1, 1938, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of five-leafed pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*), including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

Mexican fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, revised, effective October 15, 1937: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 16, 1939, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 71, revised, effective October 1, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1941, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, unless the wood is entirely free from bark.

White-fringed beetle.—Quarantine No. 72, revised, effective December 28, 1942: Prohibits, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, effective December 28, 1942, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina, to or through any point outside thereof, of (1) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; (2) soil, independent of, or in connection with nursery stock, plants, or other products; or (3) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72–3; or (4) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, as amended effective May 12, 1941, the

movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melonfly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* Boisd. and *Metamasius hemipterus* Linn.).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, seed or unginned cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, except oil, from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn (other than shelled corn), cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruitfly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, revised, effective January 22, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective January 22, 1941, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein, and the bean-pod borer *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, revised, effective September 1, 1936: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, the Japanese rose beetle, and termites or white ants. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated or is so safeguarded as to eliminate pest risk.

Foreign Plant Quarantines

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, effective July 1, 1913, with revised regulations effective July 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of

Baja California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 1, 1934: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes only plants belonging to the tribe Citrinae, subfamily Citratae, of the family Rutaceae.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended, effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indio-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), jobs-tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa) and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective December 1, 1938, the importation of seeds, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain

injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products capable of propagation imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, except seeds of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

Under regulation 3:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), *Crocus*, *Narcissus* (daffodil and jonquil), *Begonia*, and *Gloxinia;* and, until further notice, *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), *Galanthus* (snowdrop), *Scilla* (squill), *Fritillaria*, *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), *Ixia*, and *Eranthis* (winter aconite).

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts: *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks, including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose), and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seeds shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp: *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

(6) Materials permitted entry under Quarantine No. 56 for consumption purposes are authorized entry under this regulation for propagation.

Under regulation 14: Provision exists in this regulation for the entry of most kinds of plants that are not covered by other regulations of this quarantine or by other quarantines.

Under regulation 15: Provision exists for the entry in unlimited quantities of most kinds of plants which can be considered as peculiar to or standard productions of the Dominion of Canada, as opposed to stock imported into the Dominion from foreign countries and held or grown on there for later sale.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective July 1, 1933, as amended effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryzorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56 effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, as amended effective February 27, 1940, the importation of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries

and districts, by special quarantines and other orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar dried plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil-packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials which, because of their nature or process of manufacture, are unlikely to transport plant parasites.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all species and genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

Coffee.—Quarantine No. 73, effective April 1, 1940: Prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seeds or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes* [*coffeae* Hgdn.] *hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective December 1, 1936, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious

potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective February 24, 1923, amended effective May 1, 1924, December 15, 1924, December 11, 1937, and July 1, 1938, restrict the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended, effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided*, That these commodities which originate in and are shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Baja California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Mexican border regulations.—These regulations, effective September 28, 1942, were promulgated under the act approved January 31, 1942, entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (Public Law 426, 77th Congress), and supersede the rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920. They are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton, which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railways cars and other vehicles, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for disinfecting railways cars and other vehicles are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective September 21, 1936, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 268), and repeated in subsequent appropriation acts. They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN CALIFORNIA[1]

CHANGES IN TERMINAL INSPECTION PLACES MODIFYING LIST PUBLISHED ON PAGES 21 AND 22 OF THE CURRENT POSTAL GUIDE, PART I

DISCONTINUED: Facilities for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products have been discontinued at the following places in California:

Alhambra
Alvarado
Arcadia
Artesia
Azusa
Bell
Bellflower
Beverly Hills
Brea
Burbank
Centerville
Charter Oak
Chatsworth
Claremont
Clearwater
Compton
Cottonwood
Covina
Culver City
Downey
Duarte
El Monte
El Segundo
Gardena
Glendale
Glendora
Harbor City
Hermosa Beach
Huntington Beach
Huntington Park
Hynes
Inglewood
Irwindale
La Habra
Lancaster
LaVerne
Lomita
Long Beach
Monrovia
Montebello
Mount Eden
Newark
Newhall
North Pomona
Norwalk
Ocean Park
Pacoima
Palmdale
Palms
Pasadena
Puente
Redondo Beach
Rivera
San Dimas
San Gabriel
San Juan Capistrano
San Lorenzo
San Pedro
Santa Fe Springs
Santa Monica
Saugus
Sierra Madre
South Pasadena
Spadra
Topanga
Torrance
Van Nuys
Venice
Walnut
Whittier
Willowbrook

ESTABLISHED: Facilities for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products have been established at the following places in California:

Adin
Cedarville
Clovis
Dorris
Novato

Postmasters will please correct their California list of terminal plant inspection places on pages 21 and 22 of the July, 1941, Postal Guide (Part I) and be governed accordingly.

Attention is also invited to the instructions appearing in article 62 (b), page 20 of the 1941 Postal Guide, Part I, particularly method No. 3, provided for the handling of parcels containing plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection. This arrangement contemplates the mailer will have the parcels directed to the addressees in care of a plant inspector at a conveniently located inspection point, where, after being examined and passed by the State plant inspector, the parcels (if bearing the sender's pledge guaranteeing forwarding postage) will, after the address is changed, reenter the mails for onward dispatch to the addressees, rated with the necessary postage due for forwarding. The correct manner of labeling such parcels, including the proper form of address and return card, is illustrated in the article of the Guide referred to. It is suggested that shippers be encouraged to adopt and follow this method whenever practicable in order to expedite and facilitate terminal inspection and to avoid reshipments after reaching the office of address.

[1] The Postal Bulletin, December 16, 1942.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 18, 1942.

CALIFORNIA STATE PLANT QUARANTINE MODIFIED

(Change in Notice Published in May 1937 Supplement to the Postal Guide)

The California State quarantine pertaining to the Oriental fruit moth established pursuant to the act of June 4, 1936, has been amended so as to add *hawthorn* to the approved list of plants and plant products regarded as hosts or carriers of the Oriental fruit moth. This will amend the list appearing in the second column of the Department's notice of April 6, 1937, entitled "California State Plant Quarantines" published in the May 1937 Supplement to the Postal Guide so as to read when corrected:

> All varieties and species including the flowering forms of almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, hawthorn, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, and quince trees or plants or parts thereof, including the fresh fruits.

The acceptance for mailing of these plants and plant products from the quarantined areas into California is entirely prohibited, except that scions and budwood will be admitted under California permit during the period from November 1 to March 1.

The area quarantined on account of the Oriental fruit moth has also been amended to include (in addition to the several States named in the first column of the notice of April 6, 1937) certain areas within California described as follows:

> Entire Counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura and all that portion of Santa Barbara County lying south of the first standard parallel line north, San Bernardino base line.

Postmasters will please make the necessary changes on their records and be governed accordingly in the future. See section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1942, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Josefina Nunez	San Ysidro, Calif.	85 nodes sugarcane	$2
Josefina Villareal de Elizon	Brownsville, Tex.	2 apples	1
Maria Julia Martinez	do	12 oranges and 1 guava	1
Daniel Diaz	Del Rio, Tex.	1 orange	1
Filomeno Torres	do	2 oranges	1
Donald McKay	do	15 nodes sugarcane	1
Encarnacion Torres	do	3 oranges	1
Maria O. Martinez	Eagle Pass, Tex.	7 guavas	1
Aurora Navarro	do	5 apples	1
Marcelino Garza	do	4 potatoes	1
Maria Ibarra de Villanueva	do	2 sweet limes	1
Ascencion Ramirez de Rodriguez	do	1 guava	1
Jose Andres F. Rivera	do	1 orange	1
Alejandro Hernandez	do	4 oranges	1
Felipe Ochoa	do	1 orange	1
Ruth Ruiz	do	1 plant	1
Francisca Lopez de Ruiz	do	2 plants	1

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Transita Sosa	Eagle Pass, Tex	2 oranges	$1
Maria Cuellar de Garza	do	4 plants	1
Andres Lopez	El Paso, Tex	5 guavas	1
Donaciano Salinas	Hidalgo, Tex	7 quince	1
Dora Medina	do	3 avocados	1
Concha Luna	do	6 avocados	1
Melauiades Gonzalez	do	1 plant	1
Noverta de Singletary	do	2 avocados	1
Jono de Anda	do	3 plants	1
Tomaza Anzaldua	do	2 plants	1
Josepa Pena Gonzalez	do	1 orange and 2 avocados	1
Maria de la Luz	do	11 sweet limes	1
Teodosia Gil de Hernandez	do	7 apples	1
Camile Gonzalez	do	2 apples	1
Martin Sanchez	do	1 apple	1
Rita Olvera	do	1 orange	1
Mrs. J. B. Lozano	do	14 plants	1
A. V. Cole	do	8 oranges	1
B. Villalpando	do	2 oranges	1
Jesus Rodriguez	do	1 avocado seed	1
Robert Martin	do	2 avocados	1
Francisco Longorio	do	1 orange	1
Lidia Livas	do	3 apples	1
Belan Arredondo	do	1 guava	1
Angelita Garcia	do	2 apples	1
Antonio Ramos Chapa	do	16 plants and 1 pound tree seed	2
Dolores de los Santos	do	1 orange	1
Felicitas Tello	do	6 tubers and ¼ pound tree seed	1
Pedro Sarabia	do	1 orange	1
Jesus P. Willman	do	6 oranges and 105 nodes sugarcane	2
F. Trevenio	Laredo, Tex	3 avocados	1
Mrs. Antonio Puente	do	5 guavas and 10 oranges	1
Mrs. Morala V. de Espinosa	do	1 orange	1
John Gonzales	do	3 oranges	1
Filiberto Saldivar	do	1 papaya	1
Geronimo Linan	do	2 oranges	1
Mrs. Andrea Reyes	do	2 apples and 4 sugarcane nodes	1
Carlos Mormolejo	do	1 plant	1
Manuel Ofria	do	2 oranges	1
Francisca Castilleja	do	1 orange	1
Juvenal Gonzalez	do	do	1
Ernst M. Crespo	do	3 oranges	1
Refugio de Leon	do	4 guavas	1
Francisca Macios	do	5 oranges	1
Victor Gonzales	do	3 oranges	1
Domitita N. Zuniga	do	10 sugarcane nodes	1
Macloria Mirano Perez	do	2 oranges	1
Luisa Garza	do	do	1
Eladio Alvarado	do	20 oranges	1

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

P. N. ANNAND, *Chief.*
AVERY S. HOYT, *Associate Chief.*
S. A. ROHWER, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Regulatory Work.*
F. C. BISHOPP, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Research Work.*
W. L. POPHAM, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Control Operations.*
F. H. SPENCER, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Administration.*
B. CONNOR, *in Charge, Division of Finance and Business Services.*
WM. F. LEFFLER, *in Charge, Division of Personnel.*
ROLLA P. CURRIE, *in Charge of Editorial Work.*
J. A. HYSLOP, *in Charge, Division of Insect Pest Survey and Information.*
J. I. HAMBELTON, *in Charge, Division of Bee Culture Investigations.*
D. L. VAN DINE, *in Charge, Division of Fruit Insect Investigations.*
F. C. CRAIGHEAD, *in Charge, Division of Forest Insect Investigations.*
W. H. WHITE, *in Charge, Division of Truck Crop and Garden Insect Investigations.*
C. M. PACKARD, *in Charge, Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations.*
R. W. HARNED, *in Charge, Division of Cotton Insect Investigations.*
W. E. DOVE, *in Charge, Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals.*
C. P. CLAUSEN, *in Charge, Division of Control Investigations.*
R. C. ROARK, *in Charge, Division of Insecticide Investigations.*
C. F. W. MUESEBECK, *in Charge, Division of Insect Identification.*
C. P. CLAUSEN, *in Charge, Division of Foreign Parasite Introduction.*
J. F. MARTIN, *in Charge, Division of Plant Disease Control.*
B. M. GADDIS, *in Charge, Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines.*
E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.*
R. A. SHEALS, *in Field Charge, Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control* (headquarters, *Greenfield, Mass.*).
E. G. BREWER, *in Field Charge, Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantines, and Dutch Elm Disease Eradication* (headquarters, *East Orange, N. J.*)
R. E. MCDONALD, *in Field Charge, Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines* (headquarters, *San Antonio, Tex.*).
P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge, Mexican Fruitfly Quarantine* (headquarters, *Harlingen, Tex.*).
CLAUDE WAKELAND, *in Field Charge, Grasshopper Control* (headquarters, *Denver, Colo.*).
A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations* (headquarters, *Mexico City, Mexico*).

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943